

**A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS**

A dark, textured, triangular object, possibly a piece of fabric or a small bag, with the text "Sant'orsche Linn" printed on it in a stylized font. The object is set against a light, speckled background.

Man's hearts and minds were moved more by the fate of the first shipwrecked astronaut than was to be expected in the event of a successful lunar landing. They have become true heroes of the age, successfully withstanding an environment hostile to all earthly life.

As the third team of astronauts to set foot on the Moon—Lovell, Haise, and Swigert—would soon have been forgotten, it is they stand alongside or even above Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins as figures symbolic of late twentieth-century technology.

The moving moments of their daring but carefully calculated venture

the human body, they finally met with success, but failures as well as successes have kept the wheel of historic development in motion.

Survival involves learning from mistakes and inadequacies. A man who dares to go to the limits of his knowledge and ability must be prepared to call into question the point of his efforts and possibilities.

Has the development that began with the mastering of the Earth's gravitational pull by Yuri Gagarin of Russia on 12 April 1961, only to threaten to end, almost nine years later to the day, in momentous catastrophe been a mistake?

Will Man reaching for the stars fall

**IN THIS ISSUE**

**HOME AFFAIRS** Page 2  
SPD streetbacket Munich's popular mayor

**DRAMA** Page 8  
Anton's "Appetites" staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt

**EDUCATION** Page 8  
Federal Minister Hans Lausink outlines the future of the universities

**THE ECONOMY** Page 11  
Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading

The first major missile, launched to previously unparalleled heights from German soil in 1942, was also conceived of as an insuperable weapon. But the men who went the roundabout way of weaponry were possessed nonetheless by the millennial dream of mastering the Earth's gravitational pull.

The first lunar landing was the apex of an enormous pyramid containing the sum total of knowledge of the universe gained since the first scientific observations of the Babylonians, Sumerians, Egyptians and Greeks.

Setbacks and relapse into barbarism and ignorance have proved unable to prevent mankind from thinking the desirable and daring the conceivable. Enthusiasm, imagination and a belief in the future are, when all is said and done, characteristic of the picture history paints of Man.

tion of virgin soil or travel to new and unsewn worlds may appear questionable but for the scientist there is no going back.

"Appeals to devote himself to the more urgent task of improving conditions on Earth will not stop the scientist from increasing his knowledge of the origin and destiny of the comprehensible world.

The breakthrough to a new dimension has, when all is said and done, made it, particularly clear how minute yet worthy maintaining the life-giving oasis in the infinity of space that we call Earth is. It also shows how disgraceful it is of its inhabitants still not to have eliminated wars, famine and poverty.

The mere idea, fantastic though it may be, will strengthen many people's conviction that Man must not slack in his efforts to set foot, in the best possible meaning of the word, in the expanses of space.

The Salt talks have been resumed in Vienna. Peace is at stake. The delegations of the two nuclear powers meeting in Belvedere Palace know that armed hostilities between them are improbable at the moment but by virtue of the intimate knowledge they have of the topic both they and their governments are only too aware of how fragile peace is in the nuclear age.

"Man is involved in continuous struggle with a technology that is not only a servant but also tending to take control of everything living. The greater the perfection of technology, the greater the danger of accidental war."

Setbacks such as Apollo 15 may show that there are still limits to what is a technological decade but defeatism sustained by the human intellect at the hands of matter represent a challenge to try again.

**HOME AFFAIRS** Page 3  
**SPD streetjacket** Munich's popular mayor  
**IRAMA** Page 6  
 Terpon's Apprentices, staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt  
**RECREATION** Page 8  
 Federal Minister Hans Lausink outlines the future of the universities  
**THE ECONOMY** Page 11  
 Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading

...gaining the reputation of being a community that does nothing but interfere with world trade, particularly with its agricultural policy.

It is continually felt to be erecting new trade barriers — value-added tax, for instance, or preferential agreements with African and Mediterranean countries — both measures designed to undermine Gatt. And now this same EEC is on the point of enervating new and powerful members.

But the Americans are inquisitive. They get great store by simple formulas and would like...to take one example from among the topics under transatlantic discussion...to know once and for all what lies behind the Common Market's policy towards the Mediterranean region.

There have, of course, been many num-

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. At present, though, relations between America and the European Economic Community (EEC) are strained. The complex process of integration that is going on within the Common Market is a closed book so far as the USA is concerned. Yet Europeans, US ambassador to the EEC Scheerel noted in a recent Bonn lecture that was rightly paid great attention, seem simply to have forgotten to tell us Americans the storylines of your integration policy." On his recent visit to the United States, Chancellor Willy Brandt was able to make good some of the backlog.

The EEC, the Commission and the Council of Ministers provide a far too inadequate supply of information. Walter Hallstein, German first president of the Common Market Commission, clearly realised the need but was unable to overcome political resistance to a more liberal information policy.

Despite the establishment of an In-

Continued on page 2

"The machinery of destruction can become more powerful than the will to survive." Vistas such as these decided his Americans to talk with the Russians. Together, they are seeking definitions of strategic weapons systems. In order to be able to compare them and maybe mutually eliminate them.

Lurking in the background is the philosophical question as to how peace by threat can be developed into peace by understanding. Experts are overwhelmed by the extent to which technology seems bound to influence the future of Mankind.

The situation calls for common sense on both sides. Nixon and Brezhnev both sent encouraging messages; yet there is little call for optimism.

Translated by Jürgen Ziegler  
Nr. Deutschland, 11 April 1976

**Continued on page 4**



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Oder-Neisse obstacle pivotal to Polish talks

It is growing increasingly evident that the Federal government entered into negotiations with Poland a little too optimistically. Everyone concerned in Bonn was, of course, well aware that they were embarking on a political expedition to the Himalayas.

There again, a good mountain-climber has faith in his ability to reach the top despite all hardships. One member or another of the Bonn expedition may, after all, have slightly underestimated how thin the atmosphere is up there.

On one point the Poles were definite from the word go. They would like to put relations with this country on a normal footing. For them normal means official recognition of Poland's western frontier along the rivers Oder and Neisse.

No one knows exactly whether public opinion in the Federal Republic has progressed far enough to accept the fact that the Oder-Neisse line is, once and for all, the frontier between Germany and Poland. The Federal government is consequently trying to postpone the moment of truth a little longer.

The government is not, in any case, in a strong enough position to be able with a light heart to throw the gauntlet at the entire national opposition. Franz Josef Strauss and his followers provided a foretaste of what to expect at the recent party conference of his Christian Social Union in Munich.

The present administration in Bonn may even have misgivings of principle. It is one thing to know that the German Eastern territories are gone for good, quite another to know that the loss is in writing.

This is why the Bonn negotiators tried to convince the Poles that a guarantee of inviolability of frontiers as part of a mutual renunciation of the use of force should give them the necessary feeling of security, the feeling that the western territories are at long last theirs.

To begin with it did indeed look as though the Poles were prepared to join in the quest for a formula that does the double duty of affairs in Central Europe justice while at the same time making it easier for the government in Bonn to

weather the storms of domestic opposition.

From the start, though, no one, neither German nor Pole, could say what this magic formula might be. It probably does exist. For the Poles renunciation of the use of force and frontier guarantees are just not enough.

Renunciation of the use of force is of little use to them, they maintain. The Warsaw Pact affords them protection from violent surprises. What they are afraid of is something completely different.

In ten, twenty or thirty years the international situation could change to such an extent that this country might after all demand peaceful revision of the Oder-Neisse frontier — at a peace conference, for instance. The Federal government might be right-wing, conservative and regard such claims as the philosophers' stone.

The Poles accordingly insist, to use the

words of State Council Chairman Marian Spychalski, that "no German government in whatever circumstances be allowed to question the permanent character of Poland's western frontiers."

Were a Polish delegation to a peace conference unable to produce an express waiver of the possibility of revision by both German governments Warsaw would be no better off than it is today.

When all is said and done Polish ears prick up when the present Opposition in this country repeatedly stresses that the possibility must be kept open.

Whichever way it looks at it and no matter how difficult the Federal government may find it to make the final move Bonn will not for much longer be able to put off the realisation that a genuine normalisation of relations between the Federal Republic and Poland is only to be had in return for an unconditional recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Bonn may feel it is inopportune to do so at the present juncture but if this is the case it must also accept the prospects of making further progress in Warsaw are slender, and since all other attempts to make headway in Eastern Europe are closely linked to progress in Warsaw the prospects of successful negotiations in Moscow and East Berlin will be even poorer than they are at this.

Hans-Herbert Götze  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1970)

## Escalation of terror in Athens

Dictators are touchy and this is particularly true of the Athens regime. Firmly anchored in NATO and an associate member of the Common Market the junta falls to understand why this country, which occupies a key position in both bodies, is so insistent on the restoration of democracy in Greece.

As the military government sees it, Bonn has every reason to be more "anti-communist" than it itself is. Athens will never appreciate the fact that Bonn is, by virtue of its own past history, in a particularly good position to see through the junta's pretext for the 1967 coup.

Instead, Papadopoulos's men have visions of an anti-Greek conspiracy. Demands for a recall of all Greek workers in this country have been voiced on the ground that they are being alienated from their mother country by the West German trade unions "in cooperation with Greek traitors in exile."

Federal Republic businessmen are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain what are in fact good trade relations between the two countries.

Of late Bonn has on several occasions lodged official protests against goings-on in Greece. This intervention is of little effect since the military government considers all criticism from without an escalation of terror.

The release of composer Mikis Theodorakis was based on altogether different considerations. It was intended as moral cover for the sentences passed on dozens of public figures in an Athens trial that recently created something of a stir.

Theodorakis, whose family has had to stay in Greece, represents no danger to the junta. His family can now legally be interned by way of reprisal.

Nikos Kostomithlos  
(Kleiner Nachschauen, 15 April 1970)

## Washington and the Common Market

evident since the President's sponsorship of a new Trade Expansion Act in November that Mr. Nixon favours a free trade policy.

Yet no one is prepared to forecast at the moment whether the President will gain from Congress the powers for which he is asking, the power to cut customs duties by up to twenty per cent, for instance. No one, for that matter, is placing bets on whether or not Congress will actually abolish the American Selling Price System, an annoying tariff system if ever there was one.

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. This does not exclude the possibility of a clear and independent European view; indeed, it presupposes one.

An attempt to develop the existing EEC into an economic and currency union would without doubt be welcomed by the Americans if only it were properly packaged as an up-to-the-minute policy of European integration.

The Americans must be told why even if it succeeds it will take at least ten years to evolve an economic union — and the explanation must continually be repeated.

The President and the Chancellor must view US relations with the EEC and trade policy controversies as part of the sum total of Atlantic relations. This total includes the American military presence in Europe, NATO and NATO finances.

Certainly in the opinion of Moscow and Marxists the European Common Market is a highly political matter. Yet the Communists are not alone in dealing with economic matters as though they were of supreme political importance.

What if the East demands a slow-down of integration moves in the West as a counter-concession for some move of its own?

The United States must be given to understand in no uncertain terms that a determined policy of integration in the West remains the sine qua non of any discussion with the East, that the Bonn Federal government continues to take integration seriously and that a sensible framework for inevitable conflicts of interest between the EEC and the United States must be drawn up.

Hans-Herbert Götze  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 April 1970)

## Behind the scenes changes in the Kremlin

Several of the allegedly or sick senior officials in Moscow made public appearances since announcements that they were likely to be no end to the symphony chongover in the Soviet capital.

The techniques of power struggle to have changed. The losers are the Christian Democrat Education Minister, shot, as they were in Stalin's day, are not declared to be enemies, as in Khrushchev's day, the Federal Republic.

They simply fall "ill" — and the fact that he projects an image of Kremlin leaders are all old and being not a typical German but a Bavarian suspicion not to arise when he is a major factor in the decision to hold the state to have contracted some 1972 Olympic Games in the Federal other this would seem to be a Republic.

Changes at the very top of the Olympic Games of 1972 have in recent course, to be expected at the years been spoken of in the same breath. The centenary of Lenin's birth — Vogel has advertised Munich to the a poor background for open world. The impression he has given of it struggles. Behind the scenes has been outstanding.

Three of the most important people in the Federal Republic but fly-moment heads of the CSU came for Munich. The fact that the Federal militee's propaganda machine in Republic is doing very nicely has a result supplemented. Propaganda chief of this is simply an advantageous side to take over the embassy in effect.

Deputy chief Dmitriyuk has hardly criticised work published the 25th anniversary of victory Hitler. In his view it was neither enough nor sufficiently in tone. Criticism of Stalin or the comings of Soviet defence in no longer permitted.

The indications are that First Secretary Brozhnev stands to benefit. Top-level appointments prove that new would like to gain control of the future and industry, utilising the Soviet economic crisis to extend his power.

First Secretary Sokolov of the region, an agricultural ward Schröder and Willy Brandt. For a time this former head of Political has been appointed deputy planning Department I at the Foreign Ministry; now and First Secretary Yofronov of State 52, has been reckoned to be one First Deputy Chairman of the state of the most capable men in this country's mittos for Science and Technology, diplomatic service.

Brozhnev is in no way inferior to Aminto key positions. The die may be cast. The Count-Huyn affair he made a name for himself with several sparkling Communist Party, which is due to the end of this year. The wider public when he negotiated for the look at the moment the general release of the South Korean kidnapped developments is towards the Federal Republic.

CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April

## HOME AFFAIRS

## SPD straitjacket Munich's popular mayor

Hans Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich and the Social Democrat brother of the Christian Democrat Education Minister, shot, as they were in Stalin's day, are not declared to be enemies, as in Khrushchev's day, the Federal Republic.

It is not that his downfall must be predicted when the new mayor of Munich is elected in spring 1972. If Vogel, now 43, puts up for election again he will be re-elected with an overwhelming majority. Even CSU party officials in Munich are convinced of this.

But this successful mayor will not put up for re-election in Munich a few weeks before the Games are opened. He cannot, must not and will not.

The Bavarian SPD committee has decided that Vogel's political career will take a different course from 1972. The Mayor of Munich, it decreed, must devote himself to Bavarian Regional Assembly politics. In 1972 he shall leave the Munich Town Hall, in 1973 he will be elected Bavarian SPD Provincial Assembly chairman and 1974 he will become Prime Minister of a Bavaria reconquered by the SPD.

This has been thought out to its logical conclusion by the Bavarian Social Democrats, for if the SPD is to chalk up successes between the Isar and the Main it will only be possible by making their best man their leading contender. With the Olympic Games as the background, however, such a decision is simply the expression of political parochialism.

Munich's Mayor had not even voiced his own decision when the Social Democrat programme planners started building up his successor.

When the only thinkable candidate for successor, the popular chief of Munich police Manfred Schreiber, declined outright the SPD left flank came up with Bundestag member Manfred Schmidt.

34-year-old Schmidt conquered the constituency of Christian Socialist member Prince Konstantin of Bavaria who was killed in a flying accident shortly before the 1969 general elections.

The decision of Munich's left-wing, like the decision of the Provincial Assembly committee of the SPD in Bavaria was in striking contrast to the opinions held by the population of Munich.

Later public opinion polls have shown this clearly. The citizens of Munich want to see Hans Jochen Vogel re-elected.

The fact that von Braun, the 59-year-old brother of the famous space scientist, did not replace Duckwitz and that he will not be replaced by Duckwitz, is a matter of trade and development aid is the biggest surprise in this shake-up at top level in the Foreign Ministry.

Re-organisation of the Foreign Office means that EEC questions may also come under von Braun's jurisdiction. This re-organisation also means that the changeover will not come to the spring as originally planned, but a few months later, so that both Frank and von Braun have time to prepare themselves for their new responsibilities.

In contrast the present ambassador in Paris Paul-Frank is not considered a career diplomat so much as a political intellectual with administrative experience. This is apparent to the highest post in the Federal Republic diplomacy is considered by many to be in several aspects similar to the advisers in foreign policy who surrounded John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

The GDR is just as unwilling to let Vetter, the DGB Chairman, travel via West Berlin as it was let the Federal Chancellor do so. Willy Brandt and GDR



Hans Jochen Vogel

(Phototype)

to keep Hans Jochen Vogel as their Mayor. Those who are particularly in favour of him want to keep him because they like him and those who oppose him for party-political reasons want to keep him since they do not want to see the Mayor responsible for organising the Olympics slip away from the line of his if there should be any dire consequences from Munich's Olympic adventure.

Perhaps the citizens of Munich also fear that this mid-left Mayor could be followed by someone from the extreme left of the party, someone who in these circumstances would not reject from the start like Vogel every temptation and every attempt to alter the laws pertaining to the Mayor's term of office and postpone the mayoral elections in Munich until after the Olympics.

The Oberbürgermeister in Munich, like his counterparts in New York, Paris, London, Tokyo and a dozen world cities, is a particular political figure with a more clearcut role than many a governor and many a prime minister.

In the case of Munich's present mayor it is hard to avoid the impression that he is a "bird" who is being imprisoned in the party cage before he can determine his own flight path.

This impression is only increased by the alacrity with which his successor has been made. Has Hans Jochen Vogel had any time free to think about his future career or was it determined in advance by the party administration? What would happen if he weighed up popular opinion against his party's interests and decided to stay? Could he be permitted to stand again? Can he still do so?

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## Immunity privileges waived by MPs in the Rhineland

Rhineland-Palatinate's one hundred Provincial Assembly members are in the process of divesting themselves of a historic parliamentary right — they no longer want to be immune.

Needless to say the right they are giving up has nothing to do with their bodily resistance to the ravages of viruses and bacteria.

Immunity in this case means the general right of members of parliament to be exempt from pursuit by enforcers of the law for any punishable offence, the only exception being if the pursuers should catch them red-handed or succeed in accumulating enough evidence to make a charge within twenty-four hours.

There was originally a good purpose behind this law of immunity, a privilege dating back to the nineteenth century.

It was designed to protect representatives of the public from frivolous charges and persecution in the days of a constitutional monarchy that basically mistrusted the constitution.

Such a concept is anachronistic today. In the parliamentary practice of the Federal Republic it has never had a role to play. The law of immunity came into conflict from the start with theory of equality contained in Basic Law and this was particularly so with regard to the crime of which members of parliaments are most commonly guilty — traffic offences.

Why should a member of a parliament be able to drink himself silly then climb behind the wheel of a car with impunity while a long-distance lorry driver who did the same would lose his livelihood?

There are two points which the law of immunity continues to have a sense and is emphasised in some cases by the basic idea of equality: the member of a parliament enjoys protection from prosecution for libellous statements made in the House. Basic Law excepts this only scurrilous slander. Such protection within the parliament building plays an important part towards freedom of speech.

The second point is that when there are only small majorities if a charge can be brought against one or just a few members of that parliament it can have a great effect on public opinion.

No voter, whatever party he supports, is likely to cast his vote in favour of a candidate who has to defend himself in court. (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 12 April 1970)

CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970

## Where should trade unions meet?

Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB), this country's trade union confederation has received an invitation from its counterpart in the German Democratic Republic, "Der Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund" (FDGB) to go to Magdeburg.

The decision whether to accept this invitation or not will be made at the next DGB conference at the beginning of May. It is probable that it will not be accepted. A unanimous decision was reached by the DGB committee in recent weeks that it was unreasonable to have the path to talks that both sides want, dictated to it by the GDR.

In the DGB's opinion talks should be held at the headquarters of each trade union federation, that is to say Düsseldorf and East Berlin, and in a special context with regard to the Federal Republic the DGB can regard the situation differently.

It can put forth good reasons for so doing. Whereas the Bonn government has to pay heed to the political situation in Berlin inasmuch as the Western part of the city has close ties with the Federal Republic, but in domestic and international law stands in a special context with regard to the Federal Republic, the DGB can regard the situation differently.

Berlin for the DGB Federal Congress in order to open up contacts with its Federal Republic counterpart.

The DGB is of the opinion that respect of integrity is required if the talks on an equal footing for which the FDGB has stated it is prepared are to materialise.

The DGB is not prepared to discriminate against its department in West Berlin. It does not regard itself as a political organisation, and as the same cannot be said of the FDGB this country's trades union federation is not prepared to let itself be outdone politically speaking.

It is for this reason that the DGB has refused to accept the first named compromise meeting place, Böttchenhof on the Baltic. It is for this reason that it is unlikely to accept the new offer of a trip to Magdeburg.

If no unanimous decision can be reached about holding talks in East Berlin, the DGB has suggested the ball should be set rolling with a conference in Düsseldorf. So far the FDGB has shown no signs of being prepared to accept this offer.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 April 1970)

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CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970



# Road to Kassel strewn with obstacles

CONVERGENCY THEORY OFFERS A THREAT TO EAST BLOC

As the second meeting between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph looms into the foreground the Socialist Unity Party (SED) is methodically intensifying its almost hysterical agitation against Bonn.

With barely concealed ardour the party is attacking the "sickening" demands for humanitarian concessions as if they had something to do with the war preparations of an imperialist system and the "infiltration" of spies, saboteurs and others.

Looking at the issue from the point of view of the SED's raison d'être the campaign is not as illogical as it could appear in view of the Kassel talks. Certain fringe events at the Brühl meeting have further strengthened East Berlin's fear of outside contacts.

This is not to say that the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has aimed from the very beginning for a breakdown of the Kassel talks. For the SED too there are certain political compulsions that it cannot escape at a snap of its fingers. The party is all the more eagerly at work setting up obstacles on the path to understanding so that it can apply the brakes as it wants.

In this situation there is a certain wry charm in the fact that the SED calls upon former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, as a welcome witness for the defence claiming that all his actions had proceeded from the acceptance that Berlin too belonged to the Soviet occupation zone.

But the SED's overtones are the first to seek and make serious contact with the GDR government is given no quarter by Neues Deutschland (the SED newspaper). The newspaper claims that the Brandt government is trying to achieve the full scope of "West German imperialism" by subtly camouflaging its real demands. Just like Stresemann, the paper adds, Brandt wants to attain ascendancy over Europe.

To us the comparison with a Nobel Peace Prize winner is not at all injurious. Stresemann was after all the statesman who concluded the Berlin Treaty with Russia parallel to the Locarno Treaties, paying the way as many believe, for a continuation of Rapallo policies. He attracted the trust and confidence of people abroad as no other German statesman had done since 1890. This is obviously sufficient reason for the SED to label both him and Brandt as negative figures in history.

East Berlin has always feared free competition between social systems. This fear was strengthened by the events of the Prague Spring that has entered the annals of history as the curtain raiser to a tragedy.

Since Chancellor Brandt has tried to break the Berlin Wall with relatively minor news of human rights and economic reforms, the SED has been particularly active in its agitation.

## Wells calls for fully valid treaty

Wells would be doing himself no harm by making use of all possible settlements and a fully valid treaty between the two disparately governed States, Herbert Wehner, Chairman of the Bundestag (Social Democratic Party) said in the Bundestag (Parliament) in Nuremberg.

He said the relationship between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic is a "challenge" to the world. He said the SED is "not a party to the Kassel talks" and that the GDR is "not a party to the Kassel talks". He said the SED is "not a party to the Kassel talks" and that the GDR is "not a party to the Kassel talks".

## POLITICS

# Christian Democrats cast concerned glances at Munich

version in the Federal Republic Eastern policy.

Agitation and hocus-pocus of the kind which will reverse the formula "Change reproachment" into a declaration of ideological war. This passionate against the forging of links is explained by the system's domestic ics.

Only the increasing fear of erosion since 1968 explains why the taken up arms against the convergence that is far from Western political strategy. On the contrary, it was the West which with alarm that convergence is leading to the opposite.

The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich was Franz Josef Strauss's product, was not the doctrine of the party but the Bismarckian character determined the whole of the congress, set its tone and take place anyway. At any consolidated his leadership.

Federal government is not the right word. away, all existing legal and political steps. Fears in East Berlin nobody to dispute his role as leader. His the forging of links are proportions even seemed to dictate the against the firm continuation of applause and strict commitment. They only show how content of Christian Democrat (CDU) guests. The struggle for understanding his own CDU ranks have become more come in 1970.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich)

## Ban on Western visitors to Erfurt

Erfurt has now been named as a fact that all those who wish to see the city must first be cleared off for visitors from the Federal Republic. Townsfolk are told this country must bear in mind relatives to this country that there was no discussion in Munich. Democratic Republic (GDR) would scarcely have been responsible are not at present possibly for a "made demonstration" of residence permits for Erfurt. It is from the point of view of Party information on the treatment of a long before the November date. Information on the treatment of a long before the November date. Information on the treatment of a long before the November date.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) is working together. Since the change for officially denied all-runners of the CDU is not a party in on facing a ing in favor of arrests. But the SED is not a party in on facing a ing in favor of arrests. But the SED is not a party in on facing a ing in favor of arrests.

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CSU Party leader Franz Josef Strauss

## Christian Socialists prepare for provincial assembly elections

The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich stood under the star of new elections and the growth of a two-party provincial assembly in Bavaria, where elections are taking place in the autumn.

Franz Josef Strauss was confined as party leader by an overwhelming majority and without an opposing candidate. Of the five hundred valid votes 477 were for his continuance in office.

Replying to current rumours that his controlling position was not as secure as it once was, Strauss said that he was standing in nobody's way in the CSU but as far as the time of his resignation was concerned, "the Lord God would have to say his all-powerful word".

Strass is also a powerful king-maker among the electoral princes. The CDU will have to decide whether it is to follow the Munich course conveniently and indecisively or whether it keeps its eyes open to the dangers involved and pays due attention to its own needs.

Primo Dechamps (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 April 1970)

## Wanted - a social welfare policy



Willy Brandt

With Willy Brandt placing great importance on being considered a Chancellor of domestic reform it would have been appropriate for the Christian Social Union (CSU) to analyse the government's claim at its party congress.

Social policy, particularly would have been a sphere where the Christian Social Union could have maintained its own individual position; contrasting with that of the Federal government and also that of its allies, the Christian Democrats (CDU). This course could have shown people that the difference between the CDU and CSU does not only contain political advantages in the post-war welfare of personnel policy. It would have been an opportunity of showing that the world social in their title has real meaning.

The party congress was so condemned with attacks on the government's Getthand

facing him with a mere mask of Christian friendship, as it would be to claim that the solution made was intended to show how far the party is opposed to the Education Minister.

In recent months Huber had been attacked for his adoption policy, that sparked off demonstrations amongst the young and had been accused of collecting posts in the Party Office, the Ministerial Office and on the party executive.

Franz Haub, Bavarian Minister for Federal Affairs, was elected as deputy chairman instead of Huber along with Minister Dollinger and "Matilde" Banghof Weichner who were confirmed in their offices.

The congress took place on the Theresienwiese, the site for fairs and exhibitions, under the motto "Germany needs Bavaria". But there was hardly any discussion. When things did get lively in the working groups this could always be traced to regional or local problems and clashes such as nature conservation or the poor education situation and never to questions on the party's basic principles.

In his speech on the second day of the congress, Bavarian Prime Minister Dr. Alfons Goppel repeated attacks against government policy first voiced by Strauss, Rainer Barzel and Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the first day.

Referring to the National Democrats who are at present represented in the provincial assembly and the Free Democrats who would like to move in again, Goppel said: "Citizens now have the opportunity of electing a two-party parliament, thus forming a clear majority and giving a clear mandate to form a government. The prospects of attaining an exemplary democratic system in Bavaria in the future too, are favourable."

Goppel was self-assured when speaking of the election results: "Voters will see through the combination of internal confusion and tactics in the Bavarian Social Democratic Party. It must be made clear to voters that every vote for the SPD will be a vote for an extreme socialist Bavaria."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 April 1970)



## ■ DRAMA

## Terson's 'Apprentices' staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt



Hans Neuenfels seems to want to introduce all of Peter Terson's works on the problems of youth to the repertoire of theatres in this country.

After producing *Zigger-Zagger* in Heidelberg he has now brought out *The Apprentices* in the same town. And unless appearances are deceptive he has a third play by the British playwright up his sleeve.

Four days after the German-language premiere in Heidelberg Frankfurt's *Theater am Turm* staged the same play though in a completely different style.

The Frankfurt version is reminiscent of the actions of Peter Handke's young people, there is a type of ballet formalism, the whole is indecisively floating in the air.

No Terson figure would speak like the Frankfurt apprentice who said in the programme that apprentices would very soon be used as fully valid members of the labour force and, as they have exactly the same needs (suggested by advertising) as older workers but only draw an apprentice's pocket money, they must always forge things.

Terson's apprentices would ask how forging a thing that they had been persuaded to buy could actually be described as forging.

And indeed during the lunch-break in the Frankfurt production the play is set apprentice Bagley sees two girls hanging on every enchanting word of a transistor radio and mocks them: "And now Workers' Playtime. We'll play for you now that you've got away from the bloody lathes for an hour."

Bagley sees through juddon persuaders. When a fellow apprentice still believes that his training can lead to a good future, he retorts: "You've got a future ahead of you? Pinch your arse and get yourself castrated."

And when he boasts of his talents in attracting girls and is asked, "And you feel like a prisoner," he calmly replies: "That's the only way you can stick it out lad." The suppressed knows why he in his turn suppresses, and enjoys it.

Here is the difference from what we are used to on the ideological stage in this country. This play generates astonishment, the audience gradually comes to find Terson's flesh-and-blood figures unreal as it is used to Marxist comic strip figures.

They cannot believe in the revolt on British factory floors as they grew accustomed to the universal speech bubble revolution of our agit-prop plays. Even I, by no means a left-wing theatre fan, found it hard to forget our type of left-wing theatre during Terson's play.

Terson's apprentices know that conditions are not made for their well-being but they are men and allow things to stay as they are.

They change their relationships with each other and that could have certain results: They do not behave as products of the conditions but themselves produce conditions. They mock social conventions and carelessly dismiss them.

They know that they too will become older and more resigned. Bagley, a charming loud-mouth and the yard leader, experiences this himself when the gang slips from his grasp and he joins two older workers to go fishing.

Yet this trend towards accepting bourgeois life is not the same as it was in the past generation and the coming generation will be even more coolly self-assured. At the end a new apprentice appears and rejects the hierarchy of the factory yard apprentices. "Piss off," he tells Bagley when the chief of the band tries to "initiate" him as a member of the group.

A new generation has proclaimed its coming. Two swear words and there is a sharp wind of change over the factory yard.

But this only happens beneath the surface, there are no revolutionary theories or slogans. You have to listen carefully to detect this in the banal conversation of the lads with the foremen, the lads with the girls, the lads with the football and the boxing gloves, the rival gangs, the lads with the older workers, the no more than banal conversation.

Some of the apprentices are gaining qualifications and getting on and out. Their leader however suddenly sits perplexed in a state of matrimony. It has to be he who is not destined for greater things. Then the audience suddenly notices that this a powerful play, with powerful subject matter and a reality that generates its own theory.

The Heidelberg programme stated, completely unnecessarily, that Terson's play was about real people whom he had met at some time or another. Terson himself says, "I do not want to stop critics from thinking that this play deals with young people and social grievances and so forth, but for me it consists of a series of young people whom I know in a place that I know and this is what I speak about."

The two productions are completely different. The Heidelberg version presents rounded individuals. Gottfried John's Bagley is a powerful, aggressive big-mouth, a lad whose self-confidence is obviously too great and who painfully notices that all chances are passing him by — though always a moment too late.



A scene from Peter Terson's play in Frankfurt

John and Manfred Meißner as a couple of friends cannot easily be forgotten. Nor can Bagley's pain on the day when his friends simply goes off to the merchant marine without having told him. Bagley would certainly have joined him.

But he could not go as he had been caught by one of the girls he used to deride as factory tarts. Just after his honeymoon he says to one of the apprentices who is going away to be a professional footballer, "Come to awop?" His young wife is alarmed and quietly asks him whether he meant that.

Bagley replies, and Gottfried John plays this majestically, "I wouldn't swap with any of them, love." His voice contains enough kindness for her to believe it and yet so much irony that he stands there in a superior way. And softly in the background, in the third dimension, there is so much unappeasable bitterness that the audience flinches involuntarily.

It is for this sort of thing, for this sort of acting where the actor can overturn all perspectives of life, for this sort of moment that I go to the theatre.

This moment was completely neglected in the Frankfurt production. Jörg Plevin, the Frankfurt Bagley, said this line so

oppeasingly that he believed it. But in his way, morbidly, crawling, god-like, lonesome Titan that his friends made him out to be for decades?

Even the homage paid him by Hugo Hermann Treussel's production, *On Hofmannsthal* fifty years ago was as described in the same way. The play *Theater am Turm* we could have had that the newly discovered proletarian apprentices, displayed additionally a compensation in the two programs. Culture and music would have been included in the form of banners, film studies, and sound montages.

But there is none of this. Treussel to be of the opinion that Terson's play is on the situation lacking ideology. He is inflamed by stressed formalism. The figures of Frankfurt are only a sharper depiction of a situation which he himself has created. He cries out for a solution but he has none. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair.

In Heidelberg it is bad conditions. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair. He is in a state of despair.

## Musical based on 'Twelfth Night' premiered in Bremen

It was not until the second half of *Your Own Thing*, the latest musical imported from the United States, that things started to liven up in Bremen. The Petards, the band of the night, played alone and produced such an orgy of sound that both seats and audience vibrated and the amplifiers threatened to blow.

Before that it had been quieter, and, from the musical point of view, much tamer. Producer Charles Lang showed on the stage the results of taking the advice of the down-and-outs in *Kiss me, Kate* and consulting Shakespeare at the same time.

American authors Donald Driver, Hal Hester and Danny Apollinar have done this so thoroughly that a few leaves of the old folios fell out — the love letter story of Orsino, Viola and Olivia in *Twelfth Night*.

Enriched with reminiscences from *The Tempest* and kept in motion with a snatch of the two motifs from *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the Americans have created an entertaining new version, with imaginative parodies.

Orsino becomes Orson, manager of a

pop-group called the Petards, a man who is madly infatuated in Olivia, the producer. What happens?

Sister Viola and brother Sebastian ("We were always a duet") are shipwrecked and separated. They think each other dead but there is a Shakespearean-style rescue and they are washed up in that Illyria where New York is and where Orson and his group are looking for a singer. They both find employment here.

With music, especially beat, this plot becomes a musical. All right then, let's accept it as one. But within the dramatic treatment of this story and the developing cross-relationship the old forms of the theatre of musical entertainment appear once again. The duets, quartets plus the ballet, a go-go, remind the onlooker of operetta. This impression is strengthened by long periods of boring, flowery music.

Only four or five of the seventeen numbers have an aggressive energy that arouses an exuberant musical mood in all those taking part. Otherwise the brooding, meditative songs have a lyrical injection and are presented in a sentimental hit-style, with little melodic imagination and tired instrumentation.

This may explain the opposite reactions which Beethoven, since 1819, commands quarters at Bremen. The completely deaf, carried around with him treatment of producer Lang and along with an outsize penell, so that he leagues can hardly have caused it. Would let people write down all the things the audience would have liked to say to him.

Heard one judge claiming that there were no all-round talents in this. At the moment the height of the who could prove themselves as a dancer and actors in musicals. The successes of recent months, of the United States by the Negro J. A. Rogers, with great expenditure on publicity, proved that the opposite is true.

This was shown in Bremen. The very great demands on those taking part. Brigitte Janner, who hid Viola's own ancestors were coloured. heart behind a port, cheeky exterior. Wolf Maritzzen as the charming Orsino, a descendant of a long line of alcoholic true talents of the musical.

It does not therefore seem at all surprising that Beethoven, a man of the theatre, with his swarthy skin and curly hair, and his thick lips was compared by operetta. There are plans for the many contemporaries to a multi-media musical for its light musical entertainment. But the theory that Beethoven was a Negro seems ridiculous. Emil Ludwig's statement will tell whether it is true or not. Time will tell whether it is true or not.

*Your Own Thing* has indisputable advantages over the last sensational musical. It is more in tune with the times than everything else that has been put on our stages under the banner of musical. It is more in tune with the times than everything else that has been put on our stages under the banner of musical.

But it was not the mercenary bourgeois yesterday, but a contemporary, Carl

## THE ARTS

## A non-flattering look at the great Beethoven

Marie von Weber who made this into the face of a genius. He describes "a head and brow wonderfully broad and vaulted and high as a temple." Thus began the cult of the Beethoven Titan.

The theory of Beethoven the revolutionary is not, however, as new as Bockhoff thinks. For example, the former GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl yelled this from the rooftops at the last Beethoven festival in 1952 (the 125th anniversary of his death).

However much material can be found to back both theories, from the turbulent life of the great composer, both theories idealise him too much.

To all around him Beethoven was a terrible man in whom creative genius nestled in the most mysterious way. Recent researches have borne this out.

There is a story that once he was in such a rage that he picked up a tray of food and hurled it in another man's face. This man was not a nobleman — he was a simple waiter.

Beethoven's last life housekeeper. When he was in Vienna his turnover in new lodgings was high. He had forty. He always quarrelled with the neighbours. Not all were filled with jealousy of the great composer.

And the legend of the genius striving to earn a pittance is being brought into doubt today. He wrote threatening and begging letters to all and sundry.

Thayer, his biographer, was the first to calculate Beethoven's actual income. At least for a time he could count on a tidy sum! The dire need about which he wrote in several letters was purely fictitious.

Many men suffered at his hands. His nephew Karl, maligned as a rogue by many biographers, was first revealed by the American psychologist Editha and Richard Sterba as the victim of the composer's unchecked, jealous, perverted love.

The Emperor whom Beethoven once forced on to the grass on a footpath near Vienna simply said: "I suppose there have to be people like that!"

Neighbours and relatives, pupils and friends treated him mostly with a mixture of fear and indulgence.

On his sickbed he still received letters and gifts from all over the world.

## Elegance in youth

On the other hand this man who was elegant in his youth according to Joseph Haydn and had the appearance of a grand mogul, became in time as a result of sickness just a distorted picture of his true self.

It is claimed he had love affairs and success with women, but Beethoven's passionate letters to his mistress, the Götter (immortal beloved) were probably written just to a product of his imagination.

But? Forerunner of revolting student? Both these seem to be equally fabrications.

On 26 March 1827 Ludwig van Beethoven died after five operations for cirrhosis of the liver and dropsy.

There are several versions of the moment of his death. His final words are sometimes recorded as "Plaudite amici" (applaud the my friends).

Schindler reports that the dying Beethoven looked at two bottles of the Rudesheim wine he loved so dearly and said: "Schade, schade, so spät" (pity, pity... too late!)

But it was not the mercenary bourgeois yesterday, but a contemporary, Carl



Scene from Arrabal's 'The Emperor and the Architect' in Bochum

(Photo: Fritz Selmer/Presseamt der Stadt Bochum)

## Bochum audience gives Arrabal the thumbs down

When Fernando Arrabal's play *Der Kaiser und der Architekt* (The Emperor and the Architect) was premiered two years since at the Bochum Kammer-spiel it was the start of what has grown into a kind of Arrabal craze in the Federal Republic.

The signs of this lie in the communication-by-unmasking technique of stilted visionary dreams employed by this Spanish playwright who has set up home in France. Orgasms and Sado-Masochistic convulsions have been transferred to a world of Pop artistry in this country.

The Dutch director who recently produced Arrabal's *Garten der Lascivität* (Garden of Lasciviousness) in Bochum for the first time in this country and who is numbered among the avantgarde directors, Lodewijk de Boer, made use of the avantgarde nature of the play.

Andreas Szalla is dressed in a slivery shimmering Botman suit as he stands on the tiny Bochum Kammer-spiel stage. The scene includes two plastic columns painted in a very twee manner with sexual symbols and projections of comic strips.

Mixed in with these are Arrabal's unembarrassed portraits of the painter Luis Arnaiz and details from *The Garden of Lasciviousness* by Flemish painter Hieronymus Bosch.

There is on stage would-be pandemonium from the props room of the theatre of black comedy given a general overall validity with the help of a knife that has a handle of phallic shape. It is enough to make Freud turn over in his grave.

The play programme at the Bochum premiere contains part of a political analytical thesis which Ole Nyssen has supported in her book *Radikales Theater* with the help of plays by Arrabal, Rudkin and Kupferberg (whose name, symptomatically, appears in a disguised form).

The audience in Bochum booed Arrabal's fans. The director and stage designer were given the bird, and the involved efforts of the actors were greeted with hearty applause.

What is the plot of *Garden of Lasciviousness*? An actress (Elfi Garden) who lives on the mythical heights of the sort of fame Greta Garbo enjoyed lives as a recluse with a flock of plastic lambs and a talking monkey. The world outside is reduced to a television studio and has only connection with it by telephone. Her domestic surroundings smack of cleanliness and the bestiality of the animal world, avoking memories of the past.

Arrabal is to complete command of the present, the past and the future. He allows the actress to become aware of her life in hallucinations and dreams. These consist of reminiscences of her education in an orphanage run by a strict order of

nuns, her youthful lesbian relationship with Mihara (Claudia Amm) her love (counterfeited in this production) for what is a mixture of hangman and magician (Teloc, played by Till Sterzenbach). In order that the sadistic triangular game can become a game for two the monkey, Zenon (Gard Rignauer), contributes towards the success of the horrific party.

At the end of the play, when circumcision and castration (significantly involving only women), torture and blinding have filled the stage, Lisa, the actress, withdraws with the monkey into the confines of a cage which augurs well — or rather a glass ball à la Bosch.

As in all Arrabal plays the director's own personal past is mastered in *Garden of Lasciviousness*. Sexual and religious frustration enter into a marriage whose effect consists of Sado-Masochism and blasphemy.

Arrabal is thus perpetuating that modern preciosity such as is expressed in the pictures of, for example, Fabrizio Clerici. What is depicted is an absolute situation, which is just as devoid of rationality (and hence rationalistic playwrighting) as it is devoid of taboo.

Like his fellow countrymen, Salvador Dalí and Luis Buñuel, Fernando Arrabal tears up the archaic divisions in which eroticism and religion appear as different aspects of one and the same thing.

In this sense the way he harks back to Hieronymus Bosch is quite valid and legitimate. In *Garden of Lasciviousness* at least it is to a large extent incorporated in dramatic action.

The world depicted in this play is nothing more than a mirror picture of the playwright himself in a mirror that has been broken in many places.

It is the private confession of an *enfant de notre siècle*, which rediscovered for us in its surrealist shock effects and messages of salvation this formal inner world of early baroque.

So, for all his blasphemy, Fernando Arrabal's play confirms a constant return to religiosity, the dialectic of a view of the world from the other side of the tombstone and it makes death once again obey life in a metaphorical sense.

With all this in mind Arrabal's play should be performed in a manner representative of his late-Christian and late-bourgeois art as the conversion of the art and spirit of the past.

At the Bochum performance the opposite was the case. That is to say there was a senseless attempt to make Arrabal's elite-bourgeois ideas compatible with today's subculture.

Needless to say this conflicted with Arrabal's formal principle of selecting from given cultural types

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1970)



## REVIEW

## Deutsche Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary



Two directors who had no experience of banking, a clerk whose duty it was to reject with thanks dozens of letters daily offering business, and a cashier, meeting in a gloomy upper storey of a house that seemed on the point of collapse not far from Unter den Linden — these were the beginnings of the new Deutsche Bank in Berlin in 1870.

One of the two directors, a German-American specialist in American bonds named Platenus and coming from Stuttgart soon pulled out.

The other was a 31-year-old lawyer named Georg Siemens who stayed with the new banking institute for thirty years and made his mark on it like no other.

His cousin Werner, the father of electronics, represented Georg Siemens in London and Tehran when he founded the Indo-European telegraph company and this experience abroad gained him an introduction to a circle of bankers and industrialists from all parts of Germany, who were keen on the idea of a new institute to make German foreign trade more independent of British and French financiers.

Georg Siemens knew very little of the banking business as such: "I am acting very learned and at home I secretly peep at a lexicon of banking terms," he wrote at his time to his fiancée.

Siemens' "apprenticeship" was taken care of by his fellow member of the board of directors, Hermann Wallich, who took Platenus' place.

Wallich, then 38, had gained great experience of banking matters particularly the international exchange market during his years in Paris, Reunion and Shanghai.

It is claimed that the experienced Wallich often countered the visionary monster stirring inside his talented disciple in the early years, saying, "No fancy ideas!" The two top men in the Deutsche Bank were joined by a third in 1873. He was Max Steinthal, a 23-year-old expert on the stock-market and international exchange, later a specialist in industry and property and among other things a founder of the *Kurfürstendamm-Gesellschaft*.

Within ten years this triumvirate made the Deutsche Bank the greatest in the German Reich, although at first it was only the greatest in its volume of business and not in its reputation and rank.

With this leadership the Deutsche Bank quickly outgrew its board of directors, and its founders. In the course of a few decades the daughter company swallowed up its mother and its rivals in mergers. The major one of these was the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which it took over in 1929, a company that had been founded in 1850 and was thus twenty years older than the Deutsche Bank.

Now that the Deutsche Bank is one hundred years old it has more than 400 ancestors in its family tree! But its development has not been all plain sailing and the first few years took some surviving. More than a piece of luck is involved in their survival.

Since this new banking institute was designed to operate on an international basis and its shares were made available over a wide area, it bore its proud name with a certain degree of justification.

But at the outset there was a certain conflict in the company's imposing capital resources — designed to raise its standing in other countries, no doubt —

and the Deutsche Bank's actual volume of trade. This gave its competitors several opportunities to make sarcastic remarks. Whereas in the newly formed German Reich the thousands of millions of Marks worth of damage caused by the war with France gave rise to a wave of speculative ventures. The Deutsche Bank, unmoved by all this, concentrated on international business deals.

Important banking centres arose in Bremen, Hamburg, Shanghai, Yokohama, London and South America.

The experience of Wallich was of assistance when the German Reich like other countries went over to the gold standard and silver for coins sold to India and China. The Deutsche Bank sold 180 million Marks worth of silver to these countries before the Reichsbank that had been founded in the meantime claimed this business. The Reichsbank soon realised that it lacked the necessary means to play this trade but could not bear the shame of handing it back to the Deutsche Bank and entrusted it instead to a British banking institution.

In the meantime the top men at the Deutsche Bank realised that their reputation abroad not only required substantial financial means but also a domestic trading base especially since international trade was not so brisk as expected because of currency policy factors and the East Asian branches had had to be closed with losses on account of a slump in silver.

At the same time Germany was going through a crash and many banks went into liquidation. In order to employ capital of 15 million taler (45 million Marks) profitably two Berlin banking organisations with an impressive list of clients that had been founded in 1871 were taken over. But bankers at the Deutsche Bank were not to rest on their laurels but strode purposefully along new paths.

In these days the Deutsche Bank was just as uninterested in direct foreign trade financing in grand style as it was in another sector already developed to a high degree in Britain, that is to say credit banks, which Georg Siemens had learned to appreciate as a bank client in London.

At first however in the 1870s Georg Siemens considered participation in issuing bank securities the acme of banking. He strove for acceptance into the "Prussian Consortium", led by the Preussische Staatsbank in which Disconto-Gesellschaft called the tune.

It was only in 1880 that the Deutsche Bank took a larger part in the industrial foundations and then the Mannesmann patents for the manufacture of seamless pipes. The birth pangs of the bank's future were expressed in Marks and Pfennigs and its world-wide enterprising activities.

An economic scope that is so far-reaching and has such great influence could not in those days and cannot in 1970 as the Deutsche Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary attract a purely friendly response.

In its competitors and rivals the Deutsche Bank has quite naturally many opponents, but its enterprising achievements which it can record since its infancy mean that even its opponents have to treat the bank with respect. As early as 1888 the bank launched directly into the international railway business and thus entered the realm of international power politics.

First it turned to the Balkans, Siemens had a difference of opinion with the Bulgarian government, but he was able to threaten a boycott at the important issuing centres in Berlin.



Deutsche Bank's offices in Berlin at the turn of this century (Photo: DEUTSCHE)

As a bank manager he now brought this development to Berlin. Up until this time in Germany long-term cash deposits which were not converted immediately into mortgage loans or shares went to savings bank deposit account and only short-term liquid cash remained completely unproductive.

Current accounts and giro accounts and the system where a company transferred its money matters into the hands of a bank were as good as unknown in Germany apart from in Hamburg and a few other places.

Today the Deutsche Bank has more than 1,000 branches in the Federal Republic. When it opened its first sub-branch in Burgstrasse, Berlin, there began a new era in which there were close ties between the capital power of share issuing banks and the credit and deposit requirements of medium-sized and small business concerns and ultimately private households.

The same international logic which made the bank turn its attention from overseas to domestic trading led it later to embark on financing industrial concerns and taking a share in founding them.

At first however in the 1870s Georg Siemens considered participation in issuing bank securities the acme of banking. He strove for acceptance into the "Prussian Consortium", led by the Preussische Staatsbank in which Disconto-Gesellschaft called the tune.

### Spectacular capital reserves

A reasonable rate was only offered to the Deutsche Bank after it had competed with the Prussian Consortium and made an independent offer to place a loan for the Prussian state of.

Shortly before the turn of the century its capital available for loans was at a spectacular level when the Prussian Consortium with a view to the state of the capital market refused to issue Prussian and Reich contracts for 200 million Marks loans from the Deutsche Bank and allied banks financed by their great profits from business in the industrial areas of the Rhineland and Silesia alone were accepted. Since some other "Prussian" members joined in belatedly, a twenty-fold over-subscription came about.

With similar bravura this banking institute led by Hermann J. Abs guided this country's capital market into international business in 1959. The Deutsche Bank had a quota of 19 per cent in the first World Bank loan over 200 million Marks.

In 1914 the *Frankfurter Zeitung* claim-

Then the Bank turned to Turkey. The Deutsche Bank financed the Anatolian railway and the Constantinople and the Bosphorus. For this reason there are no customs sections of the Baghdad railway between the GDR and Federal Republic. And numerous preferential export provisions are made on matters such as agricultural produce that would not otherwise be possible according to the European Economic Community (EEC). The Middle East and no less a modest Bismarck wrote to the Bank on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) too.

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There were other risks. The danger said: "The dangers that such a deal for German capital will be a risk exclusively to the industrialists, who will not be able to count on the Reich reinsuring them if the deal enterprises abroad should fail."

After the first World War many concerns slipped from the grasp of the Deutsche Bank. There were the oil concerns built by Persia and the Balkans in the face of competition from abroad. There it was difficult to bring a special status to German East African railway, the near on inter-German trade, since other ventures in South Africa and member States obviously realised that banking strongholds in many countries this ruling would mean the inclusion of also the German Overseas Bank Company, which Carl Fürstberg had founded in return, and without sharing any of the responsibilities.

This was set up with the aid of German and industrial firms from construct and operate power ships in South America and in the Caribbean. War had 120 million Marks in pay-off.

It was only in 1880 that the Deutsche Bank took a larger part in the industrial foundations and then the Mannesmann patents for the manufacture of seamless pipes. The birth pangs of the bank's future were expressed in Marks and Pfennigs and its world-wide enterprising activities.

An economic scope that is so far-reaching and has such great influence could not in those days and cannot in 1970 as the Deutsche Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary attract a purely friendly response.

In its competitors and rivals the Deutsche Bank has quite naturally many opponents, but its enterprising achievements which it can record since its infancy mean that even its opponents have to treat the bank with respect. As early as 1888 the bank launched directly into the international railway business and thus entered the realm of international power politics.

First it turned to the Balkans, Siemens had a difference of opinion with the Bulgarian government, but he was able to threaten a boycott at the important issuing centres in Berlin.

## THE ECONOMY

## Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading position

Prime Minister Willi Stoph of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) made heavy demands of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt when they met in Erfurt last month.

It is scarcely likely to be very different at the return meeting in Kassel. Stoph's government talks incessantly of "facing up to the facts".

But the East Berlin government itself seems to be overlooking one important fact. It is the fact that if this country agrees to recognise the GDR in international law inter-German trade in its previous form cannot be preserved.

Up until now when the two parts of Germany have done business with each other it has been on the basis of regarding each other not as foreign countries, but in consideration of the fact that a "special relationship" exists between them.

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Professor Merkel estimates that East Berlin alone has raked in about 500 million Marks through this back door in the past year.

A particularly great increase in income for the GDR has come from recent agricultural exports to this country (150 million Marks worth) since the high EEC prices are paid for these without any deduction.

These are far greater than average world prices. But in other products the GDR is making good money since these are not burdened with EEC import duties. They fetched 140 million Marks more.

Finally in converting to the system of value added tax the Federal Republic made such great concessions that fiscally inter-German trade is far more advantageous for East Berlin than was the case under the old system of turnover tax. They are 110 million Marks better off in the GDR as a result of this.

Walter Ulbricht's State gains many other benefits from its present trade with the

Federal Republic. Although these advantages are not of the kind that can be worked out in Marks and Pfennigs they are nevertheless of considerable value to the other part of Germany with its constant difficulties in trading freely.

The GDR is envied by all its Eastern Bloc partners for being able to obtain from the EEC via the Federal Republic every possible kind of vital product, raw materials, intermediary products and machinery.

What is more the GDR gets all these at reasonable prices since it, too, has profited from revaluation of the Mark.

In addition to this the Federal Republic buys large quantities of goods from its eastern neighbour which would scarcely sell in other Western countries even if their prices were drastically cut.

The last straw for other EEC countries is that many of the things the Federal Republic buys from the GDR, food and textiles, which make up over half our purchases from the GDR, are items that are readily available and on constant offer all over the world.

East Berlin is going to find it difficult to discover another country in the West that is as good a customer as the Federal Republic.

## Hapag-Lloyd merge without losing identity

Defining the details is the greatest bugbear in mergers. But the question of what form the new shipping company will take has already been solved.

The Hapag-Lloyd company being formed, which will have more than 114 freighters at its disposal will trade under the Lloyd flag, which shows the keys of the City of Bremen.

Ship funnels will be in the traditional livery of Hapag — black, white, red. Only the two passenger liners *Bremen* and *Europa* will retain Lloyds' yellow funnel.

On 22 March the two companies signed an agreement designed to bring them all the benefits of a merger without sacrificing the individuality of each.

Two years ago Richard Bertram, Chairman of Lloyd's Board of Directors, repeated that rumours of a complete merger of Lloyd's and Hapag were way off the beam.

He said at the time: "Both companies are striving towards closer cooperation, but if anyone here is thinking in terms of a merger it has never been mentioned."

We need not go further into the circumstances in which Richard Bertram said this in 1968. However, it is certain that he is in favour of that merger that

seems to be complete now that the advisory boards of both companies have given it their blessing. Future steps are just formalities.

Today mergers are nothing exceptional, and they are largely a matter of expediency with regard to market trends.

This is only true in the case of the shipping company merger with reservations. Hapag (Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft) was founded 123 years ago. Ten years later in Bremen Norddeutsche Lloyd came into being.

Since then there have been repeated efforts from members of the two companies to work in close cooperation.

In 1892 Hapag and Lloyd signed a contract to pool their resources on the North Atlantic passenger line. In the following years negotiations for further cooperative work repeatedly broke down.

It took the world depression to bring the two together finally. The Hapag-Lloyd Union was headed by a joint committee. The annual balance sheets were drawn up on a joint basis and net profits were shared equally.

A few years later a cloud hung over the allied companies and until they were handed back to private ownership in 1941 they were State-run.

After the second world war both companies had lost their entire fleet and they had to start afresh. It was not until 1950 that they were able to resume playing again and then it was regarded as a matter of course that they should resume the old alliance.

Since then Hapag and Lloyd have been growing closer together, although to an outside this is far from evident.

Credit of approximately 1,000 million Marks has been involved in our dealings with the GDR. And voluntarily we have paid an adjustment sum of 120 million Marks for deliveries of oil from the other part of Germany.

All this is in the balance and many other factors too if it comes to recognition in international law and the two Germanys are henceforth considered foreign to each other.

Certainly this country benefits from trade with the German Democratic Republic. But it is fair to say that we do not benefit in an equal measure. Our Eastern neighbour stands to lose more.

If need be we can do without the two per cent that trade with the GDR adds to our total trade turnover. But the GDR cannot do without it!

Ulbricht's attempts to free the GDR economy from the ties that bound it a few years since failed pitifully as is proved by the latest developments in trading between the two parts of Germany, many.

The German Democratic Republic needs to draw on Western technology if it is to hold and further the high position it has gained among the industrial nations of the world.

These are all grim truths that the GDR leaders should not ignore when they are involved in negotiations with the top men from Bonn.

East Berlin may well be overplaying its hand when it makes severe demands at these negotiations. Our answer to their demands must be precise and clear demands of our own.

Hans Roepers  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 6 April 1970)

Firma such as Deutscher Container-Dienst, Hapag-Lloyd Frachtkontor and Hapag-Lloyd Container Lines are typical examples of this virtually automatic process of growing closer together.

Even such a vital piece of apparatus as the electronic data processor has been in communal use for a long time.

The question arises, what is the point of a company merger? Why should these two companies "merry" when they have been "living together" happily and successfully for so long?

The companies' largest shareholders consider the merger as the logical finishing touch to a set-up that has been developing and maturing over a number of years.

Hapag's major shareholder is the Deutsche Bank which holds eighty per cent of the company's shares. Lloyd's chief backers are the Dresdner Bank and the Veritas Vermögensgesellschaft.

Not only do they consider the merger the logical outcome of long-term company cooperation. But they also regard it as proof that the companies realise that structural changes in the shipping industry which are not yet quite complete call for high investments.

But these investments can only be worthwhile if there is a united front and two complete fleets can be utilised flexibly and rationally.

Added to this the merger will lead to greater rationalisation in company management.

When the joint companies now merged into one receive building orders they will again find the advantage of their "marriage". Mass production of successful ship designs will be easier.

Chief credit for the new move must go to Karl Klusen, who saw the advantages of the merger in good time. He will shortly give up his position as Chairman of the Hapag Advisory Board and concentrate on his position as President of the Bundesbank.

The merged Hapag-Lloyd Aktiengesellschaft will be strong enough to compete with the best from abroad.

Ernst-Günther Eck  
(DIE WELT, 10 April 1970)



## ■ PROFILE

## Ludwig Bölkow - wizard of the aviation industry

Fifteen years ago few people had heard of Ludwig Bölkow in this country and no one at all abroad. It is fifteen years since Bölkow, poor in cash but rich in ideas, decided to return to an industry the fascination of which had decided him to join Heinkel in 1932 - the aircraft industry.

Ludwig Bölkow, 58, now managing director of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a group forging ahead towards the 1,000-million-turnover mark, has proved a mine of ideas in the course of an active life.

Early on in his career he proved his genius as an aerodynamics engineer at Messerschmitt. The first long-run jet aircraft in the world, the Me 262, largely owed its outstanding performance in the air to designer Ludwig Bölkow.

Technical solutions that he thought of thirty years ago still make their mark on major aircraft that are themselves a part of aviation history, the Boeing 707 for instance.

Yet when the war was over Ludwig Bölkow's career as an aircraft designer seemed to be over. Aircraft construction was the last thing the Allies would have allowed a German to engage in at that stage - in his own country at least.

Bölkow, a Mecklenburg man by birth, rejected offers to go to Britain or America.

In need of gainful employment he joined a Stuttgart building firm and two years later, in 1948, set up his own construction engineering firm. It was no

longer a matter of aircraft but Bölkow continued to produce superb ideas.

Together with Professors Leonhard and Graf, Bölkow, still in Stuttgart, developed ingenious new construction methods such as rubble construction and grid formwork. His engineering firm was to solve a number of automation problems for the building materials industry.

In 1954 Ludwig Bölkow was back in aircraft construction. Although the prospects of this country ever getting off its feet again were poor indeed he took the plunge and set up a seven-man "Bölkow Engineering Office" for "Aircraft Technology Developments" in Echterdingen, Stuttgart.

Since when he has not looked back. On 1 May 1956 Bölkow Developments was set up and in 1959 the Entwicklungsbüro Sd, a consortium of south German aircraft firms, was christened.

Bölkow had a third share in the consortium and was largely responsible for the development of an aircraft that made the firm's name, the VJ 101, the world's first vertical take-off aircraft capable of exceeding the speed of sound.

At the beginning of 1965, the Bölkow concern changed its status under company law and a third share in the firm was bought by Boeing. Before the year was out Waggon- und Maschinenbau GmbH

Donauwörth, a firm in which Bölkow held a 33-per-cent stake, bought a 26-per-cent stake in Messerschmitt. Nord Aviation of France also bought a share in the firm.



(Photo: Frank/Messerschmitt)

Bölkow kept on expanding. The crowning achievement of this policy to date was the merger last year of Messerschmitt-Bölkow and Hamburger Flugzeugbau.

Not long afterwards aircraft designers Messerschmitt-Bölkow and shipbuilders Blohm, owners of Hamburger Flugzeugbau, were joined by electrical giant Siemens.

Siemens astute managing director Dr. Tacke had noticed for some time that a research and development potential was emerging before his eyes and promptly bought an eleventh share in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm for a modest thirty million Marks plus.

It seems not unlikely that this group will soon be registering as a joint stock company, with 20,000-odd employees working on:

— space projects ranging from communications satellites to a miniature missile engine;

## MODERN LIVING

## Air-conditioned campers watch colour TV

CAMPING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION OPENED IN ESSEN

all and sleep were forgotten as the Seventeenth Federal Republic Camping Exhibition opened its doors in Essen recently. 318 exhibitors from twenty countries displayed a variety of goods from red-handled can openers to life to ocean-going houseboats.

Long modest 70,000 Marks, visitors had visions of a long, hot summer at the snowflakes fell outside.

It is said and done there is a limit to the number of campers who do not feel at home until the temperature well below freezing.

This year campers will sleep in many coloured villas from a kitchen tent, edges in flower patterns, brightly coloured stripes and pop colours. At Essen, the world of tomorrow, for instance, a rapid system for rail transport.

Ludwig Bölkow, incidentally, is the first employer in this country to introduce staggered working hours, taking tents as comfortable as the living.

The honours he has accumulated at home include the award of the Association of Federal Republic Engineers, the valuable on demand and family need Medal in gold and the Bavarian Order of Merit. He is a board member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute and a member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute.

Yet Bölkow's favourite seat remains the head of the board of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a department store or by mail order to be known.

(WLT am SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

## 2.5 million people visit trade fairs

More than two and a half million people visited the thirty trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country last year, according to the annual report of the fairground-sponsored organisation responsible for compiling and comparing figures.

The best-patronised fairs in terms of paying visitors were the Stuttgart radio show, with 726,000 attendance, the Hoover Fair, with a gate equivalent to 600,000 visitors, the Cologne August exhibition of foodstuffs and delicatessen, with 181,000, the Munich building machinery exhibition, with 125,000, and the Düsseldorf Interpack, with 115,000 visitors.

The most exhibitions displayed at the spring and autumn fairs, 633 and 650 respectively.

## Substantial colour TV sales forecast

Developments in colour TV sales in Western Europe this year and other manufacturers agree. The limitation in sales is due to restricted production capacity for colour TV tubes.

Manufacturers agree that the demand for colour TV tubes is still high, and that the production capacity for colour TV tubes is still limited. The demand for colour TV tubes is still high, and that the production capacity for colour TV tubes is still limited.

Total sales forecast for Western Europe in 1970 are 1.8 million, as opposed to 1.5 million in 1969. The demand for colour TV tubes is still high, and that the production capacity for colour TV tubes is still limited.

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## One of the world's top ten

Zeitung für Deutschland ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 stringers reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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Exhibits ranged from small bathing boats for fifty Marks to sea-going yachts for 50,000 Marks. A particular attraction among the 300 boats on exhibit is a new aerostatic hovercraft on runners and a bellows-filled air cushion. It is powered by outboard motor and costs about 4,500 Marks.

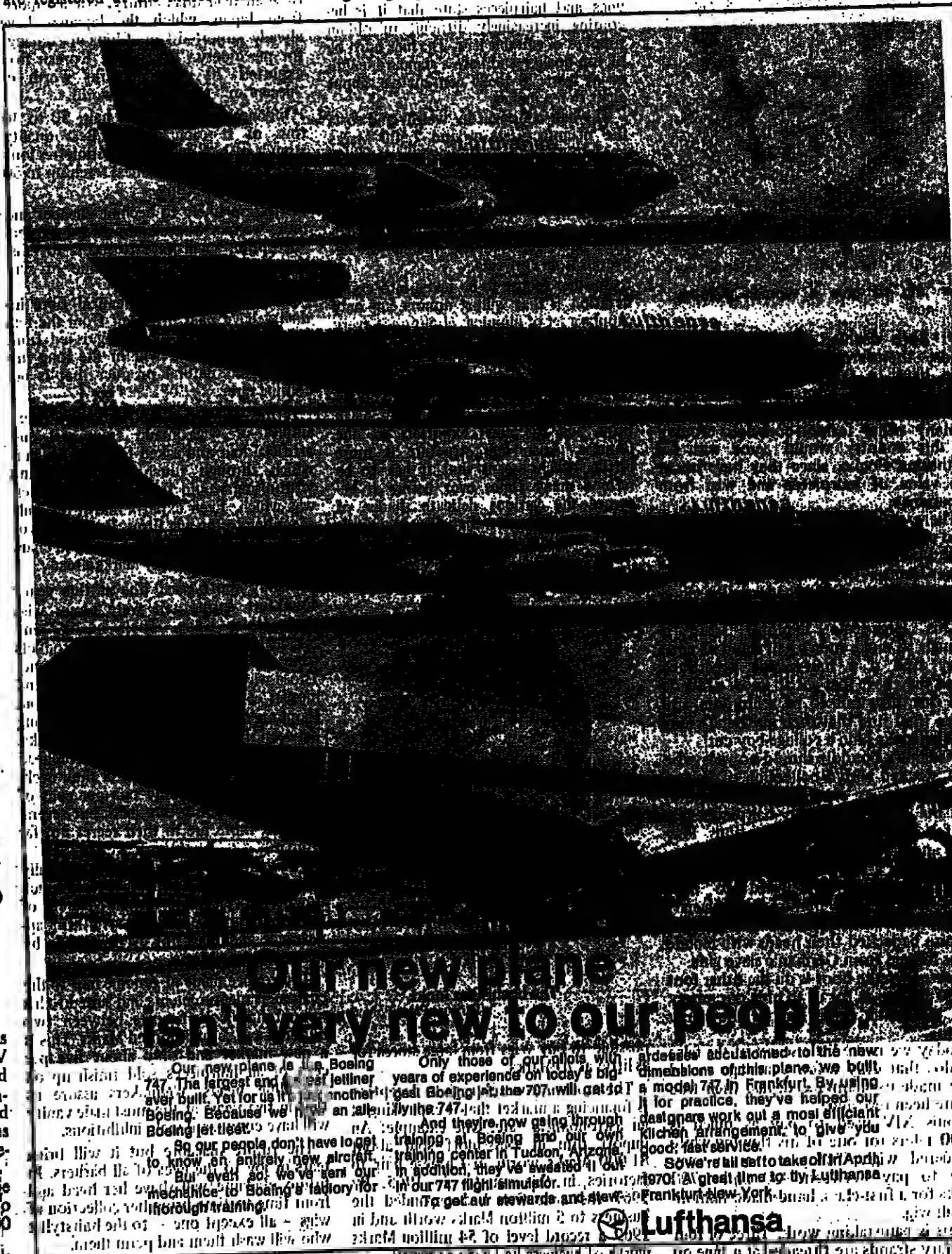
There is an unmistakable trend towards combining a camping holiday with a waterborne one. Seventy per cent of campers camp at the seaside or on the banks of a lake or river and one in three already owns a boat.

It has been estimated that 600,000 people in this country spend their leisure time on water. Fifty thousand of them own motor boats, 30,000 do not, preferring the peace and quiet of their yacht.

The Essen exhibition certainly proved that industry is producing an increasing number of combined vehicles and multi-purpose equipment for the growing numbers of people spending their spare time camping.

The exhibits in Essen's "Glas" exhibition halls have little in common with the romance that used to be such an important part of camping.

Helmut Kluge-Lübke  
(Die WLT, 6 April 1970)



## Our new plane isn't very new to our people

Only those of our people who have not yet seen the Boeing 747 will be surprised by its appearance. The Boeing 747 is not a new plane, it is a familiar sight to many of our people. The Boeing 747 is not a new plane, it is a familiar sight to many of our people. The Boeing 747 is not a new plane, it is a familiar sight to many of our people.

Lufthansa



